

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

NO. 33.

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.  
**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE  
**COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**  
**JOB ROOMS**

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**  
August 6, 1860.

**LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,**  
FOR SALE  
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

**BOOKS.**  
MONROE & HARRIS'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00  
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00  
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00  
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HARRISON, 80  
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1859-60, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00  
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 2 00

**BLANKS.**  
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
SHERIFFS' REPLEVIN BONDS.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXECUTIONS.  
Price—50 cts. per quire.  
BLANK CHITTS, on Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Order from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be prepaid upon the condition that it be returned by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.**  
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.  
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and at low as any office will do similar work.

**LAWYER'S BRIEFS**  
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

**BLANKS.**  
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

**PHENIX HOTEL,**  
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets),  
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.  
Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistance, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.  
Professing, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding facts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comfort in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.  
Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—w&wlm.  
Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE.**  
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CARROLL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.  
J. B. TEMPLE,  
P. SWIGGERT,  
April 13—w&wlm. Zc's of T. D. Carroll.

**CIGARS AND TOBACCO.**  
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at (doubt) GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.  
**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860—tf.

**JAMES A. HARPER,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.  
N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.  
January 1862.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Court of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857—tf.

**LYSANDER BORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

**SPEED & BARRET,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. (Jan. 17, '62—ly)

**For Sale.**  
A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.  
I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old and three young; and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.  
Good bargains will be given.  
L. W. MACEY.

**TAX PAYERS**  
WILL please take notice that their taxes must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given. You will please be ready whenever called upon by  
R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county; S. B. Ingle, on the north side of the county; J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort; and I will always be found at my office to receive from whomsoever may call.  
H. I. TODD, S. F. C.  
December 25, 1861—tf.

**Notice to Trespassers.**  
WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.  
Joseph Terry, S. B. Scofield,  
Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parrott,  
Leopold J. Farret, Wm. F. Reading,  
Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Read,  
Hugh Allen, Talbot Collins.  
FRANKFORT CHITTS, February 1st, 1861. ly

**DENTAL SURGERY,**  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.  
Operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, thus being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to remove with ease and pain to the patient of all kinds. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.  
Office at his residence on Main Street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1863.

**ROBT. J. BRICKNARIDGE,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper Streets.  
May 23, 1859—tf.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and other counties. Office on St. Clair Street, near the Court House.  
[Oct. 23, 1853.]

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
**CLAY & MONROE.**

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address: Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short Street, Lexington.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.  
April 9, 1860—w&wlm.

**JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)  
Bookbinders, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.  
College, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.  
[July 13, 1860—by.]

**COVE MILL FOR SALE.**  
SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenston turnpike road. For particulars apply to  
B. C. STEELE,  
August 8—tf  
Frankfort Ky.

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
**M. L. PIERSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.  
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.  
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.  
I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Lollipop Sewing Machine—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hammer \$5 extra.  
ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.  
March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

**Kentucky River Coal.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youngbush, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.  
Feb 27—w&wlm. A. BLACK.

**Telegraph Office Removed.**  
The Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.  
T. C. KYE, Agent.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harrison's office, St. Clair Street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

**NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS**  
THE undersigned having been greatly annoyed by trespassers roving over our farms hunting, cutting timber, pulling down fences, &c., we hereby warn all persons from hence in future upon our respective lands, unless special permission be given.  
John W. Russell, J. G. Tate,  
A. C. Keenon, F. M. Taylor,  
P. Swiger, A. C. Taylor,  
Alex. Julian, William Armstrong,  
C. O. Crockett, James Milam,  
R. C. Crockett, Thompson M. Taylor,  
William Taylor, (March 21, 1862—2m.)

**Franklin County, Sec.**  
TAKEN up as a stray, by John Henderson, living in the city of Frankfort, ONE DARK BAY HORSE, with black mane and tail; about fifteen hands high; eight years old this Spring; star in the forehead; a collar mark on the weather; severely marked with gear; has a shoe off the left hind foot, and has the appearance of having been very roughly used. Appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, at twenty-five dollars, this 18th day of March, 1862.  
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.  
March 21, 1862—1m.

**Propositions to the Artists of Kentucky.**  
PROPOSITIONS will be received for painting a full length likeness of HENRY CLAY and GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, to be hung up in the Capitol at Frankfort. Terms and cost for painting must be stated. Address  
V. B. YOUNG, Frankfort, Ky.  
Feb. 22, 1862—dtf.

**STANLEY & WEITZELL,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
March 13, 1862—3w. [Yeoman copy.]

**POLK & BUCKLEY,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.  
POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.  
Jan. 1862.

**DRY GOODS.**  
WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of STAPLE DRY GOODS, purchased before the advance, which are now offered for sale at very low prices to CASH dealers.  
We invite the attention of such to our stock.  
208 and 210, West Side North Street.  
Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862—w&wlm.

**Samuel's New Establishment!**  
HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER and HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair Street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.  
March 12, 1855—by.

**H. SAMUEL,**  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.  
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

**Artesian Well Water.**  
SUPPLY always on hand at  
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
April, 1860.

**Scrofula, or King's Evil,**  
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this blood becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No agent is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthily food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."  
Its effects commence by depuration from the blood of corrupt or vitiated matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swelling; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by the taint in the system. Most of the consumption which dominates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from it or are aggravated by the same cause.  
One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

**AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,**  
the most effective remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal taint. It is compounded from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the removal of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eczema and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Boils, Carbuncles, Pimples, Itch, Erysipelas, Pruritus, and all the eruptions of the skin. It is also a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended for the cure of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all the disorders of the bowels, and the morbid state of the system which is the result of these disorders. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended for the cure of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all the disorders of the bowels, and the morbid state of the system which is the result of these disorders. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended for the cure of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all the disorders of the bowels, and the morbid state of the system which is the result of these disorders.

**AYER'S Ague Cure,**  
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF  
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Chills, Fever, Headache, Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed all the various forms of Biliousness, and all the disorders of the bowels, and the morbid state of the system which is the result of these disorders.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Sarsaparilla is valuable in domestic use for these afflicting disorders. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of the symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaint, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar runs it within the reach of every body; and all those districts where Fever and Ague prevail, every body should own and use it freely both for cure and prevention. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, is that it contains no Quinine or other poisonous ingredients, and it is perfectly safe, and can be used by the most delicate. These claims are not exaggerated, as they are fully sustained by the fact that it has been used by thousands of persons, and has cured them of the disease. Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its influence, among which are Biliousness, Headache, Stomachic Disorders, Dropsy, Pimples, Itch, Erysipelas, Pruritus, and all the eruptions of the skin. It is also a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended for the cure of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all the disorders of the bowels, and the morbid state of the system which is the result of these disorders. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended for the cure of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all the disorders of the bowels, and the morbid state of the system which is the result of these disorders.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AYER & Co., Frankfort, and by all Druggists.  
R. A. ROBINSON & Co., Louisville, Ky.,  
April 23, 1861—ly. General Agents.

**UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN**  
**Newspaper Advertising House.**  
**MATHER & ABBOTT,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
335 Broadway, New York.  
Oct. 16, 1861. [w&wlm.]

**FOR SALE!**  
HAVING made arrangements to remove to another city, I propose to sell all of my STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, and my entire business in this city. I will also sell  
MY RESIDENCE  
on good terms.  
All those indebted to me are requested to call and settle up, as I am compelled to close up business here.  
Jan. 1, 1862—tf. A. G. CAMMACK.

**HOT AND COLD BATHS**  
To be had, day and night, at  
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those who have accounts with the KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY must come forward and close up, or their accounts will be put out for collection.  
J. W. SOUTH,  
April 10—w&wlm. By D. M. BOWEN.

**POWDER.**  
75 KEGS POWDER for sale by  
J. W. GWIN & OWEN.  
July 22, 1861.

**J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.**  
Merchandise, for general purposes,  
Record, for Ledgers and Records.  
Copying, for Letter Press,  
Cartridge, of brilliant hue.

**CELEBRATED FOR**  
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue).  
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.  
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure).  
4th. Economy.  
(Explanation)—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other documents inks in brief time grow too thick for use, and are so only to be thrown away before half consumed.)  
The Cartridge may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

**Facts Confirming the above Qualities:**  
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.  
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by  
J. J. BUTLER, Agent,  
No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.  
J. J. BUTLER & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturers' wholesale prices with the addition of carriage charges.  
April 10, 1861—6w.

**LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS**  
THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe for the extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.  
The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VITAL LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS will be of initial value.  
Depression, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid bile (Biliousness), loss of appetite, Heart-Burn, Headache, Rheumatism, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Malancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.  
Constipation, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels out of action within two days.  
Pneumonia, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.  
The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.  
Dropsy of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Dropsy.  
Altogether, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the clay matter to which these creatures adhere.  
Scurvy, Chlorosis, and Incurable Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.  
Scrofula, Dyspepsia, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions eruptive complaints, scallow, clowny, and other disagreeable complexions.  
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Stomachic Disorders, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.  
Piles.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.  
Fever and Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found safe, speedy, and certain remedies. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.  
Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Mollifying Laxative has been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.  
—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst form, yields to the mild yet powerful action of the Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Colon, and all the disorders of the system, are speedily cured.  
Mercurial Poison.—Persons whose constitution have become impaired by the injudicious use of mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.  
Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,  
335 Broadway, New York.  
For sale by all Druggists. Oct 5, '60—wly

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**  
The only direct route from the Interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.  
**CLOSE CONNECTIONS**  
Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.  
And with the 7:30 P. M. Train, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati and Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, LaSalle, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.  
But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!  
Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive at St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.  
**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.  
Leave Cincinnati, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.  
**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:45 A. M. and 6:44 P. M.  
Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryantville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.  
Jan. 1862. G. W. FULTON, Sup't.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE N. Y. Life Insurance Comp'y,**  
To the 1st of January, 1862, made in conformity with the requirements of the Law of Kentucky.

ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and deposited Banks.	\$40,336 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company.	143,219 33	
	Par Value.	Cost Val.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock.	22,400	24,868 75
Shoe and Leather Bk's S'ty.	10,000	11,012 50
American S'ty. Bank Stock.	3,000	10,123 00
Metropolitan Bank Stock.	2,000	6,341 25
Merchants Bank Stock.	14,000	15,738 75
Bank of America Stock.	7,000	7,700 00
Bank of the Republic Stock.	1,500	1,900 00
U. S. Five per cent. Stock of 1874.	30,000	31,202 50
U. S. Six per cent. Stock of 1875.	91,000	75,600 00
U. S. Treasury Notes.	100,000	100,000 00
N. Y. City Central Park L'n.	25,000	25,232 75
Western and Home Railroad Bonds.	30,000	18,900 00
Loans on Stocks.	34,200 00	
Bonds and Mortgages.	644,116 00	
Premiums due on Life Policies.		750,799 33
Interest due the Comp'y from Ag'ts.		58,091 04
Premiums due from Southern Policy Holders.		63,155 14
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums to mature.		30,199 20
Interest accrued up to January 1st, 1862.		38,240 66
		1,709 03
		\$2,146,767 03

**LIABILITIES.**  
No Liabilities to Banks.  
Losses due and unpaid—none.  
Losses adjusted and not due.—\$12,500 00  
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.  
Losses retained, believed to be fraudulent or unjust.—20,000 00  
Accumulated dividend not paid.—10,233 75  
Dividend declared and not paid.—69,324 94  
Dividend declared and not due.—538,816 92  
Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life.—15,933,859 00  
Amount of risks on policies, for a short term.—431,000 00  
Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

**STATE OF NEW YORK,**  
City and County of New York, }  
Morris Franklin, of said City, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, and Piny Freeman, of Ravenwood, Long Island, State Auditor of the said Company, being duly sworn, do solemnly depose and say, each for himself, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the annexed statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of said statement, Two Million one Hundred and Forty-six Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Three Cents, and were invested as therein stated and set forth.  
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.  
PINY FREEMAN, Auditor.

Admitted and sworn this 19th day of February, 1862, before me.  
E. G. BOWMAN, Notary Public  
City and County of New York.  
Auditor's Office, City of New York,  
Frankfort, July 2, 1862.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.  
In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.  
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.  
Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by  
H. WINGATE, Agent,  
July 14—w&wlm. FRANKFORT, KY.

## Valuable Property for Sale!

I WISH to sell my undivided ONE-FOURTH PART OF PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE AND LAND, and also my undivided ONE-FOURTH PART OF THE ARGYLE MILLS, and improvements belonging to the same.  
Pennsylvania Furnace is situated in Greenup County, Ky., nine miles from the Ohio river, and is a large tract of land, containing about 13,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is well timbered, and abounds in inexhaustible quantities of iron ore, limestone, bituminous stone coal, and all the best quality. The Furnace is built near the centre of the tract, and a thorough vein of coal runs through the land, both as regards charcoal and the mineral.  
This Furnace is now in operation, and preparations are being made for an extensive blast next season. Pigs iron is manufactured at Pennsylvania as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any place in north-eastern Kentucky. About one-half of the above tract is good tillable land, and 1,000 acres are now in cultivation, 200 acres of which are sown in wheat. A greater part of this 1,500 acres is little Sandy river bottom, and produces equal to any land in this part of the State.  
The Argyle Mills are situated on the Little Sandy River, six miles from Greenupburg, and in a fine wheat growing country. These mills are run by water power, which is the best of the kind on the Sandy river—there being sufficient water to run the mills at all seasons of the year. There are at present a Saw and Grist Mill in operation at this place, and a large and commodious Merchant Flouring Mill in course of construction, and nearly completed. These mills are equidistant from four Furnaces, thus presenting a market for all the flour and corn meal that can be manufactured, and all the lumber that can be sawed immediately at the mills, without any transportation whatever. There is connected with the mills two great two-story frame dwelling houses, together with all necessary out buildings, stables, criss, &c., with a well of excellent water in the yard, and a good young Orchard of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, and Damsons—all choice varieties of fruit; also, tenant houses for all the hands necessary for running and conducting the mills.  
This property presents the very best opportunity for a good business man to make money, and nothing would induce me to sell my age and failing health, which renders me unable to attend to the business.  
I also wish to sell my undivided one-fourth part of all the PERSONAL



# THE COMMONWEALTH

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

## An Appeal to the People of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

CINCINNATI BRANCH OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, CINCINNATI, AUGUST 1862.

The Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission again appeals to you for renewed exertions in behalf of the gallant men whose lives and health are exposed for the preservation of the best Government known among men.

To our former appeals you have nobly responded. You have contributed through us, to the relief of the army, 300,000 articles of hospital clothing and delicacies for the sick, besides large sums of money, whereby we have been enabled in various ways to serve the great cause of Free Government, now in peril. You have thus helped in many cases to avert sickness, in others to mitigate its evils, and to hasten recovery. Your generous donations, and the benign influence of your constant sympathy, have been felt in every camp and hospital in the West. We now ask you to enter upon a full campaign of multiplied generosity and beneficent labor. The Government proposes to put 600,000 additional soldiers immediately into the field. If, with all that you have done, so much suffering has occurred that necessity has been obviated, how great is the necessity for increase of effort?

These 600,000 men have all to be seasoned to the labors of the soldier, to change of climate, and the other risks of war, among which that of battle is the least. It is believed to be perfectly practicable, if the inspecting officers do their duty, and admit none but men physically capable to the ranks, to reduce the per centage of sickness to a very low figure. The Government now provides four surgeons to each regiment. Its arrangements for medicines and supplies of all kinds in the medical department have greatly improved. But the call for so large an increase of the force necessarily finds every department in a degree inadequate, though far better provided for this than any previous emergency.

You alone can supply every deficiency, and you can do it. But there must be no delay. There must be instant and constant preparation. Providence has blessed us with an abundant harvest. Of fruits, especially, there is no end to the crops in the Northwest. And we assure you there will be no end to the demand in the camps and hospitals the ensuing autumn and winter.

Of dried apples and peaches, of canned tomatoes, of sour kront, of pickles of all kinds, especially of cabbage, there can not be too large a supply prepared. Let every family double, treble, quadruple the quantity heretofore intended for the soldiers, and there will not be enough. We know this demand will come. In a few weeks it will be too late to prepare to meet it. We beseech you, by all you hold dear, to remit no effort, to relax no exertion, but to work now and while there is time, to accumulate such stocks of these hospital delicacies that every want can be supplied for a year to come.

At the same time let there be no cessation of work upon garments for camp and hospital. We ask the ladies to recommence the manufacture of mittens and woolen socks; they will be wanted as soon as they can be made. Let every family that can spare a blanket or make a comfort, have it ready. Drawers, shirts, under shirts, pillow cases, towels, are at all times in demand. Remember that the cool nights of autumn and the cold days of winter will soon be here.

Women of the Northwest! your husbands, brothers, sons, your and our dearest, are or soon will be in the field. If one of them, by any want of effort, suffers, it will be your and our irreparable fault. The business of the men of our country is now war; let it be also the business of our women. The former are to march, to fight, to let the letter, with equal energy and patriotism in their own sphere, labor for the common good. Then will the march be bereft of half its fatigue, the battle of more than half its danger, and the blessings of generations to come, who shall enjoy the freedom won by our united exertions, will be ours.

R. W. BURNETT, Pres't.  
GEO. HOADLY, Vice Pres't.  
S. J. BROWNELL, Sec. Sec.  
C. R. FOSDICK, Cor. Sec.  
HENRY PEARCE, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES:  
THOS. G. OGDENE, CHAS. F. WILSTACHE,  
ELI C. BALDWIN.

## LIST OF SUPPLIES WANTED FOR THE HOSPITAL.

### BEDDING.

1. Bed Sacking—7½ feet long and 4 feet wide; leave one end open, and sew on four tape strings.
2. Sheets—3 feet long and 4½ feet wide.
3. Comfortable—same size as sheets, of cheap, dark material.
4. Quilts—second hand.
5. Blankets.
6. Pillow Ticks—24 inches long and 16 inches wide.
7. Pillows—of hair or feathers.
8. Pillow cases—30 inches long and 18 inches wide.

### CLOTHING.

9. Shirts—of bleached or unbleached muslin, or cotton flannel, 1 yard long, ¾ of a yard wide, open 10 inches at the bottom; length of sleeve ¾ of a yard; wrist band 10 inches long; depth of arm hole 12 inches; neck band 18 inches long and 2 inches wide; length of slit in front ¾ yard; piece 2 inch wide, lapping under, to fasten with buttons.
10. Flannel Under Shirts—red, white or gray; 1 yard long, ¾ yard wide; sleeves 11 inches wide and ¾ yard long, sloped and hemmed at the wrist; gussets at the neck and narrow band.
11. Drawers—loose, cotton flannel or woolen. Second hand flannel shirts, or drawers, or wrappers, will be very acceptable.
12. Knit Woolen Socks—the yarn should be as heavy as No. 20, and the needle of size No. 15, with 24 stitches on each needle; the leg should be 13 inches long and the foot in proportion of one-half 11 and one-half 12 inches long.
13. Handkerchiefs and Towels.
14. Mittens—one finger and thumb, knit or made of cloth.

### SURGEONS' SUPPLIES.

15. Compresses—pieces of old soft linen and cotton, without seams, selvages, or starch; wash the pieces thoroughly, iron them, and roll them into smooth bundles.
16. Cases of Muslin—20 inches long by 6 inches wide, for cushions for wounded limbs.

### EDIBLES.

17. Dried apples, dried peaches, dried plums, dried berries, in bags or barrels.
18. Fruit, jellies, tomatoes. Over every

vessel containing jelly, arrow white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not branched) over the mouth.

19. Tea, rice, corn starch, farina, sago, oat meal, tapioca, arrow root, cocoa, pearl, barley, yeast cakes, yeast powder.
20. Sour kront and pickles of all kinds.

Every package should be distinctly labeled, with the weight or quantity of each marked upon it. Cans should be soldered. Do not pack canned or dried fruit together; and never pack canned fruit with clothing.

21. Pure wine, brandy and whisky. Catawba wine is used in large quantities.
22. Raspberry and blackberry shrub and vinegar.
23. Lemon syrup.

### DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING, MARKING AND FORWARDING.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or very strongly wrapped bales. On the top of the center of each box, under the cover, a full list of what it contains should be placed, and a copy of this list should be sent by mail, with the railroad receipt. If possible, put on the cover with screws. On one corner of the cover of the box state from where it comes, and direct clearly as follows:

CINCINNATI SANITARY COMMISSION,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
From

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 100.]

AN ACT to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, including slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act unless such person is convicted under this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estates and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States; that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character. Provided, That the persons so named, fourthly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of, the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, money, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning

and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That to secure possession, condemnation, and sale of any such property, estate and being in any State, district, or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any Territory court, or in the United States district court for the district of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if moveable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive, shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all things necessary to carry this act into effect.

[Approved July 17, 1862.]

### TELEGRAPHIC.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take a position there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike, and the divisions of — and Heintzelman to march on Greenwiche, and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through the thoroughfare. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west, the forces at Greenwiche were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300 and capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centreville, and took the turnpike road toward Warrenton. He was six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel. Late in the afternoon a severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests.

Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured one thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery. (Signed) JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 28.—A gentleman who arrived here to-night reports that

Gen Taylor, in the engagement yesterday, was so severely wounded that he may have to submit to an amputation of the right leg. This morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, Stuart's rebel cavalry made a dash through Fairfax Courthouse, on their way to Vienna, which is about thirteen miles from Washington. The Union people of Vienna have all fled to Washington.

A fight is going on to-day, it is reported, at Manassas. Heintzelman, from Pope's advance, had, it is rumored, got into Jackson's rear, who was supposed to be twenty thousand strong. The firing was distinctly heard here all day.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The Baltimore American has a letter from Alexandria, dated three o'clock yesterday. It says that our troops are being pushed forward rapidly from there. General McClellan had visited Washington and accepted the command of the Army of Virginia.

Fugitives from Manassas and Fairfax report that a conflagration was visible in the direction of the latter place, and it was supposed the Government stores had been destroyed. It is also said that the rebels have destroyed the bridge over the Accotink creek, which is five miles this side of Manassas, Bull Run, and Centreville.

It is also said the rebels have captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centreville.

General Hooker's brigade is reported to have checked the advance of the rebels at Centreville and driven them back to Manassas.

General Pope is beyond Manassas out off from Washington.

General Burnside and General Porter's corps had landed at Aquia creek.

It is also said that Gen. Ewell has penetrated the left bank of the Occoquan River. A large force is marching to meet them, and to assist in opening a way to Gen. Pope and Gen. Burnside. If the movement is successful, it will doubtless place the rebel army in a worse position than that which the main body of our army is now in, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburg and reach Washington by river; on the other hand, if Jackson is cut off, his army may be scattered and destroyed.

The movement of the rebels is a bold but hazardous one.

[Special to the Missouri Democrat.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—The Grenada Appeal of the 24th admits the capture of the steamer Fairplay.

Skirmishing occurred on Helena Island on the 21st, in which the rebels claim to have taken 35 prisoners.

In the Richmond Congress Yancey has introduced a bill justifying the use of arms by any one in the South against invaders, and if taken and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, Jeff Davis must retaliate.

Kansas is claimed as in the confederacy. Price is said to have joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Breckinridge is at Jackson, Miss.

Last night guerrillas, 100 strong, made their appearance on the opposite side of the river and literally sacked the neighborhood. Much of this was done in sight of a gunboat that lies in sight of the city.

### A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 31st of August, 1862, which, if not called for in two months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, Miss Lizzie	Lloyd, E. D.
Altman, Frederick	
Butler, Edmund	Morgan, J. H.
Bradford, Dr. Job	Monroe, Miss Mary A.
Bauber, Henry	McChesnut, Thos.
Boydell, Mrs. Mary	McDonald, Sanford
Brown, Miss Polly Ann	Morehead, Elizabeth
Eaton, Wm. H.	Nettelbladt, Mary A.
Hall, Augustus	M-Kee, Mrs. Serene
Baughman, Sophia [2]	Matson, Geo. A., Jr.
Burns, H. J.	Nash, Elizabeth
Buckner, Mrs. Martha	Noland, John
Buckner, Charles	
Crozier, Sam. B., [2]	Orest, Medan
Crowe, John	
Campbell, B. P.	Phelps, Miss H. M.
Cillins, Miss Alpha	Rhine, Miss Frances
Chambers, P. H.	Rumsey, E.
Chambers, James P.	Ridgely, Daniel
Copeland, W. T. & Co.	Robertson, Jr.
Crittenden, Mildred A.	Robertson, Col. Henry
Cuzzatt, Capt. Jacob	R-Robertson, J. L.
	Ridgers, Laban
Doyle, Charles, [2]	Scott, Levi [2]
Dille, Leonard	Spalding, Jeremiah
Dalley, James	Swanum, C.
Dougherty, Thomas	Smith, S. Douglass
	Swiss, Wm. H.
Elley, Miss Mary Belle	Smith, Alice
Ennis, Ezekiel	Stocum, John
Fairbrood, James	
Friedman, Gabe	Thompson, James
Flood, Noah F.	Thompson, John
Francisco, John	
Green, Willis	Umall, Miss Mary
Green, G. S.	
Heffley, B. E., [2]	Vice, Martin
Hughes, Elizabeth N.	Vice, Miss Francis H.
Hale, Miss Maudy C.	Vaughan, Miss Bettie
Hoos, J. A.	
Haner, Perry	Walls, George C.
Harris, L. E.	Webber, J. B., [3]
Harden, C.	Ward, H.
Hallowell, W. R.	Warren, Wm.
Hopkins, Mattie B.	Wise, John
Harvey, Rev. W. P.	Whitt, Miss John Ann
	Wayland, Fannie
	Waymick, McC.
	Wolford, C. H., [2]
	Williams, Miss Mary J.
Jones, Dr. Geo. M.	Wilkinson, Wm. M.
Johnson, Melchior	West, Miss Harriet J.
Jones, Dr. Geo. M.	West, Joshua
Jones, Wm.	Woods, Miss Susan
Kinney, R. [2]	Willemis, James M.
	Waggoner, Capt. R. J.
Long, James	Waulter, James

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. and at 8 and 6½ P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

September 1st, 1862-3t.

### HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE Seventeenth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are taught in the course of instruction. In consideration of the general prosperity of the business of the country, I shall, for the present, reduce my terms from twenty-five to twenty dollars per session of twenty weeks. The number of scholars is limited. I should like to know as soon as possible how many of my former pupils expect to return.

J. R. HENDRICK.

August 6, 1862-tit.

### W. C. CHILES

HAS just received and offers for sale a general assortment of

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

These Goods were purchased in Philadelphia since the late decline in prices, and are worthy the attention of buyers.

We would invite special attention to our stock of

French and English Dress Goods.

They are very cheap.

TERMS CASH.

April 4th, 1862-3m.

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

### SENATORS.

J. F. Pick (Speaker)	No. 51, Capital Hotel.
Wm. Anthony	No. 54, Capital Hotel.
T. B. Baker	No. 34, Capital Hotel.
John B. Bruner	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Asa Bryant	Wm. H. Gray's
James H. C. Bush	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
M. P. Boster	Frk. House (Watson)
Marion Cookrell	No. 59, Capital Hotel.
Alex. L. Davidson	Absent.
Samuel B. DeHaven	No. 72, Capital Hotel.
George Denny	No. 70, Capital Hotel.
Thomas A. Duke	No. 62, Capital Hotel.
Richard H. Field	No. 19, Capital Hotel.
Thos. T. Gouard	Absent.
Wm. C. Gilliss	Geo. W. Lewis'
Robert E. Glenn	R. A. Robinson's
John K. Goodloe	No. 54, Capital Hotel.
Wm. L. Graves	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Wm. C. Grier	Lewis B. Crutcher's
Asa P. Grover	Mrs. Major's
John L. Irvine	No. 64, Capital Hotel.
Samuel H. Jenkins	No. 13, Meriwether's
Marlin P. Marshall	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Thornton F. Marshall	No. 76, Capital Hotel.
Nathan McClure	L. B. Crutcher's
Henry D. McHenry	Military Board.
Isaac P. Miller	No. 4, Capital Hotel.
John A. Brillon	No. 56, Capital Hotel.
William B. Road	No. 7, Meriwether's
Albert G. Rheas	No. 20, Capital Hotel.
Ben. Spalding	Lewis B. Crutcher's
James Speed	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Wilborne J. Walton	No. 25, Capital Hotel.
Walter C. Whistler	No. 25, Capital Hotel.
Chas. T. Worthington	R. R. Bolling's
George Wright	J. C. Hendrick's
J. H. Johnson, Clerk	J. C. Hendrick's
J. R. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk	J. R. Page's
J. W. Pruett, Sergeant-at-Arms	at home.
Abigail Gilbert, Door-keeper	at Geo. W. Lewis'
Jos. B. Lewis, Clerk Committee on Enrollments	at Geo. W. Lewis'

### REPRESENTATIVES.

R. A. Buckner (Speaker)	No. 33, Capital Hotel.
Alfred Allen	No. 20, Capital Hotel.
Wm. Anderson	J. H. Garrard's
R. B. Anderson	at home.
E. B. Beasler	J. H.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The Legislature last night, (Sunday) rescinded the resolution to adjourn to-day, and providing for the Legislature to meet in the city of Louisville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

The news yesterday was highly exciting, as one after another came from the battle fields beyond Richmond. The worst reports were confirmed. After fighting all day Saturday our forces were defeated and routed. How many were lost we can't say. It is reported that there are three hundred at Richmond.

General Nelson was wounded, and after getting to Lexington on horseback, he left for Cincinnati. His wound, it is hoped, is not dangerous. Colonel Metcalf escaped with a few men. All our artillery was lost. It was, in short, a total defeat. It is said the rebels suffered severely.

There is no force now between Lexington and Richmond to resist the large force of the enemy, estimated from fifteen to twenty thousand. A few only of Col. Jacob's regiment were in the fight.

The enemy's cavalry were said to be yesterday at Nicholasville and Paris.

**MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.**—We are pleased to publish the news from Virginia. The dash of Jackson is characteristic, but in all probability it winds up his career. He was at Manassas Junction, with about thirty thousand men—Pope, with his main army, being to the southwest of them. Burnside is on the southeast, and McClellan on the north and northeast, thus enclosing Jackson in a net which will require all of his skill to elude. Of course promptitude and celerity is what is absolutely demanded. We must move as rapidly as the rebels, or we can never overtake them, or succeed in capturing them. Their only way of escape was to the northwest, towards Leesburg or Winchester, and by Gen. Pope's dispatch it appears that that mode of retreat has been cut off. By a series of brilliant movements he moved from his camp at Warrenton, dividing his force into three columns, and marched upon Manassas Junction, arriving there only three hours after the flight of Jackson.

Gen. Hooker met them at Kettle Run on his march and routed them completely.

The engagements have resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners, and the killing and wounding of three hundred rebels. Heintzelman is in pursuit of them now.

These movements seem to have been conducted with skill and with something of the dash of a live General. This is as it should be. We have had heretofore too much lethargy in all of our movements. We have waited for the attack instead of attacking. In our desire to possess the territory of the enemy, we have allowed him to come in our rear, cut off supplies, and in every way harass us. We have not acted as though war was a chess board, on which we were expected to make every possible move to accomplish the main object of harassing the enemy.

It has been a question whether we have been lessening and destroying the enemy, or they doing the same for us. We have acted rather as if we were repelling invasion instead of making one. Our Generals have seated themselves down in spots and almost grown there, while the life and active enemy has hovered around them at different points, ready to swoop down and destroy any detachments, at any moment. These movements of Pope's, however, seem to be something new and more vigorous, and we hope to see them followed up. We hope this morning's papers will give this most glorious news.

**THE RAN ARKANSAS.**—A letter from Capt. J. N. Brown, of the ran Arkansas, to General Breckinridge, published in the Grenada Appeal of the 15th, says that she was not aground when blown up, as was reported, but was destroyed because her engines would not work. Her crew, which occupied to the west shore, were, with the exception of the chief pilot and three Lieutenants, all captured by the Federal cavalry, opposite Fort Hudson. Before they were captured, the Arkansas' crew came in sight of a band of guerrillas, who ran away without waiting to be hailed.

If parents could see the danger their children were in of being killed or crippled every day, on the arrival and departure of trains, they would forbid them from going to the depot. Their carelessness in getting on and off the cars, and crowding around the trains, subjects them to constant danger. We hope that this warning will not go unheeded.

Greenberry Reid, Provost Marshal for Bourbon county, has been notified to hand over his papers to Capt. H. T. Brent, of Paris, and report himself to the headquarters of the Provost Marshal General of the State.

**HOGS POISONED BY EATING THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.**—The Watchman (Rep.) of Bellefonte, Pa., noticed that a number of hogs were recently poisoned at Stormtown by eating a copy of the New York Tribune.

We give below the proclamation of Gov. Robinson to the people of this State. It has the ring of the true metal, and will reach the heart of every true Kentuckian. The insolent foe is on his last legs. His throes are desperate, and in his expiring agonies he intends to wreak his vengeance upon Kentucky. She has, true to the memory of her fathers, resisted this diabolical attempt to sacrifice republican institutions upon the altar of a wicked ambition. For this, her fidelity to all that is sacred in our history, she is to be punished with slaughter, robbery, conquest and subjugation.

Rise, Kentuckians! Every man that can find a weapon, organize into companies, attack every marauding party, hang on the rear and flanks of the audacious invaders. Let them feel that they cannot imperil our homes and firesides with impunity.

Don't let a man wait for his neighbor, but bring him along, choose a leader in each neighborhood, organize and be ready to join the mass who will meet the invaders and punish them. There is no time to be lost. Strike for your homes and your firesides.

### A PROCLAMATION.

#### To the People of Kentucky!

A crisis has arisen in the history of the Commonwealth which demands of every loyal citizen of Kentucky prompt and efficient action. The State has been invaded by an insolent foe; her honor insulted; her peace disturbed, and her integrity imperiled. The small but gallant army, raised upon the emergency of the occasion for her defense, under the brave and chivalric Nelson, has met with a temporary reverse, and the enemy is advancing to the accomplishment of his purpose—the subjugation of the State. He must be met and driven from our borders, and it is in your power to do so.

I, therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, deem it my duty to call upon every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defense of the State. Not a moment is to be lost. I appeal to you, as Kentuckians—as worthy sons of those who rescued the "dark and bloody ground" from savage barbarity; by the memories of the past of your history, and by the future of your fame, if you are true to yourselves—to rise in the majesty of your strength, and drive the insolent invader of your soil from your midst. Now is the time for Kentuckians to defend themselves. Each man must constitute himself a soldier—arm himself as best he can, and meet the foe at every step of his advance. The day and the hour, the safety of your homes and firesides, patriotism and duty alike demand that you rush to the rescue. I call upon the people then to rise up as one man and strike a blow for the defense of their native land, their property and their homes. Rally to the standard wherever it may be nearest, place yourselves under the commanders, obey orders, trust to your own right arm and to the God of battles, and the foe will be driven back, discomfited and annihilated.

**TO ARMS! TO ARMS!** and never lay down until the Stars and Stripes float in triumph throughout Kentucky!

I but perform my duty in thus summoning you to the defense of your State; and I am assured that it will be promptly responded to. I promise that I will share with you the glory of the triumph which surely awaits you.

Done in the city of Frankfort the 31st day of August, 1862.

JAMES F. ROBINSON.  
By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

**THE REBEL JACKSON'S OATH TO HIS PRISONERS OR WAR.**—The following is the oath administered to prisoners on the field by Gen. Jackson:

"You solemnly swear, as a soldier of the United States, that you will not rebel or take up arms in any shape against the so-called Confederate States, so help you God."

The Confederate Government has imposed a tax of \$2 upon every male resident of the Confederacy, for the support of the families of men who have gone to the war under the conscript act. This is in addition to the heavy taxes already imposed for carrying on the war.

Letters were received in Chicago on Monday, stating that Colonel James A. Mulholland had been ordered under arrest by the War Department. The cause of his arrest was not distinctly stated, but it is understood to be for some action or conduct in connection with his former position as commandant at Camp Douglas.

**HARDEE DISCARDED.**—It is stated that Hardee's tactics have been discarded as the standard authority in the army, and those of General Casey substituted.

**Southern Circus—Great Attraction.** This talented company having arrived in our city, will give a series of entertainments during the season. Signor Jefferson Davis, the celebrated performer on the tight rope, will go through his renowned feat of balancing on the neck, on a single string. General Pillow in the laughable burlesque of "Dying in the Last Ditch." Sterling Price will exhibit to an astonished audience his wonderful performance, entitled "The Evacuation of Booneville, or the Effects of an Overdose of Croton Oil." Floyd, the great comedian, will appear in the play of "Stealing a March from Fort Donelson."

Several distinguished females will also appear in new and appropriate characters, and will perform on instruments never before used in an orchestra. The whole to conclude with that exquisite song written and composed by a lady of this neighborhood, called "The Black Flag, or the Sweet Sounding Sacrament," accompanied on the tom-tom by "Major Weldon, an intelligent contraband."

After which the laughable farce will be enacted, entitled "A Recognition of the Southern Confederacy."

[Lexington (Mo.) Union.]

**ONE WAY TO RECRUIT.**—At a recruiting meeting in Western New York, last week, one of the speakers was urging the men to sign the roll, and told the women to hurry them up, when a woman rose in the meeting and addressed her husband substantially as follows: "Ira, you know what you said before you came here to-night—that you wouldn't enlist. If you don't do it, go straight home and take off those breeches and let me have them, and I will go myself." This brought down the house and brought up Ira, who became a volunteer.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. Jas. M. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

**BILLS REPORTED.**  
Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—H. R. bill to amend an act for the benefit of James G. Eden: passed.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—H. R. bill creating the Soldier's Relief fund. [Leaves an annual tax of five cents on the \$100 for the year 1862, and every year during the continuance of the war, to be expended by the county courts in support of the families of deceased and indigent officers and soldiers; also a poll tax for the same purpose.] rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 4—a majority of all elected not having voted for it.

**NOTION.**

Mr. GOODLOE moved that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, asking leave to withdraw their report of the passage of a bill regulating the navigation of the Kentucky river.

Mr. GOODLOE advocated the adoption of the motion at some length, and Messrs. READ, COCKRILL, and WRIGHT opposed it.

Mr. WORTHINGTON moved the previous question: ordered.

The question was then taken on Mr. GOODLOE's motion, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 12; nays, 15.

**BILLS REPORTED.**

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—A. H. R. bill to provide for paying the arrears of pay due deceased soldiers to their widows or heirs: passed—yeas, 26; nays, 0.

Mr. PRALL—County Courts—Creating a soldiers' relief fund in Bourbon county: passed.

**H. R. BILLS.**

An act to cause a bounty of \$25 to be paid to each twelve months Kentucky volunteer: passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Tisk), Baker, Bunker, Bryant, Bush, Easter, Cockrill, DeHaven, Gillis, Goodloe, Graves, Grier, McClure, McHenry, Miller, Prall, Read, Spalding, Speed, Whitaker, Worthington, Wright—22.

NAYS—Glenn, Grover, Irwin, Rhea.

An act for the benefit of the sureties of M. H. Dickerson, late sheriff of Warren county, and the present collector of the revenue of said county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Reuben S. Peter, clerk of the Washington county court: passed.

**RECONSIDERATION.**

Mr. JENKINS moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill from the H. R. entitled, an act creating the Soldiers' Relief fund: adopted.

The bill provides for the levying of a poll tax, by the county courts, for each year during the war.

Mr. SPEED moved to fix said poll tax at \$1.

Mr. READ moved to refer the bill to the committee on Finance: adopted.

**HOUSE BILL.**

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish an institution for the education of idiots and feeble-minded children: passed—yeas, 24; nays, 0.

**BILL REPORTED.**

Mr. BRUNER—Codes of Practice—H. R. bill to amend section 225, Criminal Code of Practice: passed.

And then the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

**EVENING SESSION.**

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 3 o'clock.

**ENROLLMENTS.**

Mr. GILLIS, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled, which were signed by the Speaker, and handed to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

Mr. DeHAVEN had leave of absence until Monday morning.

**RESOLUTION.**

Mr. BRUNER offered a joint resolution providing for printing and distributing the public acts: adopted.

**HOUSE BILLS.**

An act to amend an act concerning the police judge, trustees, and town marshal of Greenville: passed.

An act for the benefit of James P. Chambers, clerk of the Jefferson circuit court: passed.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 14, of Washington county: rejected.

An act appropriating money to Geo. W. Matthews, Joseph Hekker, and Thos. Montgomery: passed.

An act to amend the charter of the Mayville, Orangeburg, and Mt. Carmel turnpike road: passed.

An act to amend the charter of the United Irish Association of Mayville: passed.

An act to change the place of voting in district No. 3, in Wayne county: passed.

An act to change the voting place in district No. 2, in Monroe county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Shelby county: passed.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Monroe county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Mullins, late sheriff of Wayne county: passed.

An act to change the county line between the counties of Grant and Owen: passed.

**RESOLUTION.**

Mr. BUSH offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Federal Relations inquire into the case of the absence of A. L. Davidson, Senator from the counties of Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike, to the end that the Senate may determine whether said A. L. Davidson has not forfeited his right to a seat in the Senate of Kentucky.

**BILL REPORTED.**

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—H. R. bill providing for the election of Mayor and other officers in the city of Henderson: passed.

**SENATE BILL.**

The Senate then took up the bill to re-enact the State Guard law, with sundry amendments, and to organize the militia of this State: passed the House of Representatives with sundry amendments.

The fifth amendment makes it the duty of the Governor, when the militia is called into service, to provide them with arms, munitions of war, transportation, &c., and such other things as he may deem requisite; and may, in his opinion the public safety demands it, seize and press into the service such horses, mules, wagons, teams, &c.: Provided, That before the same shall be taken into the service the same shall be valued by two disinterested men not in the service, by the Governor or by his orders.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "and just compensation made therefor": adopted.

The amendment of the House was, as amended, then adopted—yeas, 13; nays, 11.

The other amendments were all concurred in.

**FINAL ADJOURNMENT.**

The Senate took up the resolution from the House of Representatives rescinding the resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on Monday next: placed in the orders of the day.

**RESOLUTION.**

Mr. COCKRILL offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, and ascertain what unbusinessed business of importance to the interest of the State is now before the Legislature, and that said committee report to both Houses: adopted.

Whereupon Messrs. SPEED and PRALL were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate.

**BILL REPORTED.**

Mr. RHEA—Judiciary—To amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the Revised Statutes, in relation to filling vacancies in the office of sheriff, approved February 25, 1862: passed.

And then the Senate adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

SATURDAY, Aug. 30, 1862.

The House met at 9 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

**A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.**

Was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of the Senate in several House bills, and the passage of several Senate bills, in which they ask the concurrence of this House.

**BILLS REPORTED.**

Mr. CLAY—A bill authorizing the organization of Home Guard military companies: referred to Military committee.

Same—A bill regulating the fees of Provost Marshals: referred to a select committee.

**A PETITION.**

Was presented by Mr. RANKIN, and appropriately referred.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**

Mr. IRELAND—Privileges and Elections—Made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

The committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the notice of Thomas P. Hays to William Mercer, notifying the latter that his right to a seat in this body as a Representative from the county of Ballard would be contested—together with the proof taken by the parties, would report as follows:

That so far as we know the said Thomas P. Hays has not been in Frankfort since the meeting of the Legislature, and has, in the opinion of the committee, abandoned the proceeding.

In justice to Mr. Mercer the committee deem it their duty to say that, the ground stated in the notice which his right to a seat as a Representative from the county of Ballard would be contested, is that of "disloyalty to the Government of the United States." This charge is attempted to be sustained on the ground that Mr. Mercer permitted the use of his name, by the States rights party, in opposition to Hays, who was the nominee of the Union party.

The proof established the fact that Mr. Mercer's name was used, not only without his consent, but in opposition to his wishes, and against his earnest protestation.

Under these circumstances Mr. Mercer received a majority of the votes cast; and in the precinct where he resides the entire Union vote—except his own, which was cast for Hays.

As to the charge of disloyalty the committee is of opinion that it is wholly unsupported by proof—indeed the testimony taken by the contestant establishes Mr. Mercer's loyalty.

The proof shows that during all our troubles, growing out of this wicked and unnatural rebellion, Mr. Mercer has been a leading and faithful Union man; and one additional in his devotion to the Union cause, for which he was unjustly persecuted by the so-called Confederate Government.

The testimony so abundantly establishes the loyalty of Mr. Mercer as not to leave, on the mind of the committee, a shadow of a doubt.

**RESOLUTION.**

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the resolution fixing Monday next as the day of adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly until January next be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed until half past 10 o'clock to-day.

**ORDERS OF THE DAY.**

The resolution of Mr. HUSTON in relation to State bonds, offered yesterday, was taken up and adopted.

A Senate bill to amend the "act of February 28th, 1862, to amend the revenue laws," referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

A Senate bill for the benefit of banks of this State: referred to the committee on Banks.

A Senate bill to fix the return day of executions: referred to the Judiciary committee.

A Senate bill to amend the act establishing equity and criminal courts in the fourth judicial district: referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

A Senate bill to amend chapter 47, section ninth, of the Revised Statutes, entitled *hand and wife*. [Requires an oath of allegiance from all persons authorized to solemnize marriage.]

Mr. BELL advocated the passage of the bill at some length.

The question was taken by yeas and nays on dispensing with the second and third readings of the bill, and decided in the negative by yeas 59, nays 15. It requiring four fifths to dispense.]

**A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.**

Was received by Senator GILLIS, announcing the passage of a bill from this House for the benefit of James G. Eden.

**SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 O'CLOCK.**

The "bill to re-enact the State Guard law, with sundry amendments," was taken up.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the Senate bill of the same title be taken up, and considered in lieu of the House bill: carried, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. IRELAND offered an amendment [Allowing two or more counties, or parts of counties, to be combined into one or more regimental districts:] adopted.

Mr. MARTIN offered an amendment exempting commonwealth's attorneys, jailers, and county attorneys from military duty: adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment exempting from military duty cashiers of the incorporated banks of issue, and of their respective branches: adopted.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE moved to strike out of the exemptions judges of police courts: adopted.

Mr. THOMAS offered an amendment to strike out teachers of colleges, academics

and common schools from the list of exemptions: negative.

Mr. WARD moved to strike out ministers and preachers: negative.

Mr. FINNELL moved to exempt persons who are engaged in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, gunboats, and the preparation of materials for either the United States or State of Kentucky: adopted.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE moved to exempt from military duty those whose tenets forbid them to carry arms: rejected.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment to authorize the Governor to provide arms, ammunition, army stores, provisions, &c., &c., and to impress horses, mules, wagons, &c., giving receipts for them; when the militia is called into active service: adopted—yeas, 67; nays, 12.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment "That all other laws having reference to the organization are hereby repealed:" adopted.

Mr. HEADY offered an amendment changing the name of the bill from Guard to Legion: negative.

Mr. HUSTON offered a verbal amendment: adopted.

Mr. HUSTON offered an amendment requiring reports from the Adjutant General to the Commander in Chief: adopted.

Mr. TURNER offered an amendment requiring the Governor to select the Inspector General from the number of Major Generals of divisions: rejected.

Mr. HUSTON offered a verbal amendment: adopted.

Mr. HUSTON offered an amendment requiring reports from the Adjutant General to the Commander in Chief: adopted.

Mr. HEADY offered a verbal amendment to a State Guard law. [We could not understand it—Rise.] adopted.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE offered an amendment for the election of Inspector General: Pending its consideration,

Mr. BELL moved that the consideration of this bill be postponed for the present: negative.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE'S amendment was then rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 57.

Mr. HUSTON offered an amendment to re-enact the 15th section of the 2d article of the State Guard law: adopted.

Mr. HEADY offered several verbal amendments to the State Guard law. [We cannot report them intelligibly without publishing more of that law than we have room for—Reporters?] adopted.

Mr. HUSTON offered the following amendment, which was adopted, viz:

3.—The commander-in-chief may, in his discretion, withhold the commission of any militia under this act from any county or counties of the State, and for such length of time as he may deem advisable.

Mr. HEADY moved to amend by allowing pay to militia when on drill: rejected.

The previous question was then ordered, the third reading dispensed with, and the bill passed by yeas, 64; nays, 10.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

Was, on motion of Mr. ALLEN, granted to Mr. RAPIER, his family being ill.

**A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.**

Was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of the Senate in the amendments to this House to re-enact the State Guard law, with sundry amendments, with an amendment to the House amendments.

**COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.**

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. PRALL and SPEED, announcing their appointment as a committee to confer with a committee of this House in relation to the important business yet in final stage before the two Houses.

On motion of Mr. HUSTON, a committee of Messrs. SHANKLIN and HARNEY was appointed to confer with the Senate's committee, and report the state of the unfinished business.

**BILL REPORTED.**

Mr. FINNELL—A bill to amend the act providing for drafting a military force whenever it may be necessary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered an amendment, as a substitute.

Mr. BELL moved that the bill and amendment be referred to Messrs. FINNELL, UNDERWOOD, and HARNEY, to report at 9 o'clock on Monday: adopted.

**STATE GUARD LAW.**

The House took up the Senate's amendment to the H. R. amendments, to the bill to re-enact the State Guard law: the amendment was concurred in by yeas 54, nays 2.

**A SENATE BILL.**

To amend the act establishing equity and criminal courts in the fourth judicial district: passed.

**APPRO**



# HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

JANUARY 1, 1890

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank, \$25,288 11  
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of collection, 62,690 62  
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,323 59  
Real Estate, unimproved, (each value), 15,000 00  
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 250,352 00  
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00  
950 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,665 00  
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00  
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 50,500 00  
State Bonds, (Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, 4 per cent., market value, 50,650 00  
20 to 25 State Bank Wisconsin, 2,140 00

Loans, 1930,709 59  
Liquor, 60,920 65

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLIS, Agent,  
May 15, 1890.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins, on the 1st day of March, 1882, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said James Moore, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of April, A. D. 1882, and in the 10th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
James Moore is 35 years old; 5 feet 10 inches tall; weight 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; eyes gray; and rather intelligent and sprightly. (April 30, 1882-3m.)

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT E. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert E. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jail of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1882, and in the 10th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
Robert E. Harrison is about 4 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark and curly, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man. May 30, 1882-w4m3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LOGAN LIGMAN, who is under indictment in the Rockcastle Circuit Court, for the murder of ———, has made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Logan Ligan to the Jail of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of April, A. D. 1882, and in the 7th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
Robert is about twenty years old, blue eyes; very fair skin; about five foot nine inches high; with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the 1st day of December, 1881, kill and murder on Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., and his delivery to the jailer of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1881, and in the 7th year of the Commonwealth.

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# SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!! A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S  
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.  
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.  
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.  
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.  
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE  
Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.  
IT WILL MEND WOOD.  
Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER.  
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS.  
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY.  
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA.  
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE.  
That place knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN.  
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER.  
That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't make it mend it; it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.  
"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—N. Y. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—N. Y. Express.

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"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.  
\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

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Price 25 Cents per Bottle.  
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Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.  
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S  
(Sole Manufacturers.)  
75 WILLIAM STREET,  
Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.  
Important to Builders.  
Important to Railroad Companies.  
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S  
IMPROVED CUTL PERCHA  
CEMENT ROOFING.

The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.  
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of all kinds, steep or flat, and to SHEDS, ROOFS with out removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Churches, Greenhouses, Railroad Depots, Cigar and Ice Houses, and on Public Buildings, and on the principal Churches, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and IMPROVED PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by CUTL PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE, and when finished forms a perfectly Fire Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shrinking or Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement,  
For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and  
For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with CUTL PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT  
For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, by CUTL PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.  
We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements.

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# STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF New York,  
On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.  
The name of this Company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.  
The Capital of said Company actually paid up is \$1,000,000 00  
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1892, 400,187 65

Total amount of capital and surplus, \$1,400,187 65

ASSETS.  
Am't of cash in Continental N.Y. N.Y., \$124,424 14  
Amount of cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 57,188 58  
Amount of unimproved Real Estate, No. 1 Wall Street, 50,000 00  
Amount of U. S. Treasury Notes, 73-10 market value, 75,000 00  
Amount of U. S. Registered Stock 1861, market value, 8,900 00  
Am't of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,500 00  
Amount of North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,500 00  
Amount of Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,500 00  
Amount of Ohio Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 4,411 00  
Amount of Illinois Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,000 00  
Amount of Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 9,050 00  
Amount of Bank Stocks, market value, 65,225 00  
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record in Unimproved Real Estate, worth at least \$1,720,000—rate of interest, 7 per cent., 250,210 58  
Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least \$153,653, 126,300 00  
Amount of other miscellaneous items, 9,085 18  
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office, 1,643 53  
Amount bills receivable for Premiums on Inland Navigation risks, &c., 22,711 99  
Interest due and accrued but not due, 23,243 85

\$1,521,268 08

LIABILITIES.  
February 14, 1892-1st.  
Amount of Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid—none.  
Amount of Losses incurred and in process of adjustment, 147,440 28  
Amount of Losses reported, on which no action has been taken, 26,595 71  
Amount of claims for Losses reported by the Company, 10,534 41  
Amount of dividends declared and due and unpaid, 510 00  
Amount of dividends either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due—none.  
Amount of money borrowed—none.  
Amount of all other existing claims against the Company—none.  
Total amount of losses, claims and liabilities, \$65,080 43

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is \$50,000, but will not as a general rule exceed \$10,000.

The Company has no general rules as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, and of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

An attached copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation accompanied a previous annual statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
City and County of New York, ss.  
Charles J. Martin, President, and John McGee, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself and each, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

(Signed,) CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.  
(Signed,) JOHN MCGEE, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1892.

(L.S.) (Signed,) J. H. WASHBURN,  
Notary Public.

Know all men by these presents, that the Home Insurance Company, of the City of New York, do hereby authorize any and all agents that said company has, or may hereafter have or appoint, in the State of Kentucky, for and on behalf of said company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said company, in any of the courts of said State. And it is hereby admitted and agreed, that said service of the process aforesaid, shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said company according to the laws and practice of said State, or any other State; and all claims or right of error by reason of the manner of such service, is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

(L.S.) Witness our hand and seal of the Company, this 24th day of January, 1892.

(Signed,) CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.  
(Signed,) JOHN MCGEE, Sec'y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,  
Frankfort, January 31, 1892.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

(L.S.) In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Feb. 5, 1892-w4m2w.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.  
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yellow Pine, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER; which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES,  
September 3, 1890-1st.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.  
On the 2nd day of January, 1892, a negro boy calling himself WILLIAM H. HUSTON, and who says he is the property of A. McCoy, of the City of Lexington, Ky., and is a runaway slave. Said boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high; is about 25 years of age; has a tooth out in front from the upper part of his mouth; he is very black; has a good pleasing countenance. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

H. R. MILLER, J. P. C.  
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15, 1892-1st.

COLORING.  
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at  
Jan. 8, 1890. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

# Guard against Fall and Winter Fires! OR CHOICE INSURANCE

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